

# THE TROPICO SENTINEL

Devoted to Tropico the San Fernando Valley and Southern California

VOL. IV

TROPICO CALIFORNIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14 1914

No. 40

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES MEET IN REGULAR WEEKLY SESSION

Reports From Various Departments  
Show Condition of City's  
Finance

Board met in regular session. All members present. After the reading of the minutes of previous meeting the regular order of business was taken up.

Agents from the Pacific Light & Power Company appraised and stated that new bids would have to be advertised for in the matter of furnishing power for the ornamental lights. Upon motion all bids were rejected and new specifications adopted and same ordered published.

A demand from the Title Guarantee Trust Company (Glendale Water Company) for installing 55 hydrants and asking \$835.50. This amount, according to contract, was in excess and upon motion the demand was referred to the finance committee who rejected the demand.

A petition from property owners on W. Acacia was presented and upon investigation same was referred back to the petitioners upon the ground that not sufficient frontage had been secured.

Several firms submitted bids for furnishing furniture, etc., for the city hall. Same were bunched and submitted to the committee on Public Works for consideration.

C. M. Retz and J. J. Burk appeared and stated that they had appealed to the Water Company for rebates on water meters and same had been refused. (City Attorney's answer to this will be found in another column.)

City Engineer Ashton presented plans and maps of the proposed ornamental lighting system which were upon motion returned for further changes.

The following demands were approved by the finance committee and ordered paid:

Carpi Bros	\$30.00
Tropico Gas station	5.69
W. E. Anderson	1.42
W. E. Anderson	20.00
Tropico Sentinel	17.18
First National Bank	50.00
N. C. Burch	.89
Sam Brown	3.75
F. V. Ashton	8.80
F. V. Ashton	9.50
F. V. Ashton	35.75
F. V. Ashton	6.00
F. V. Ashton	303.75
F. V. Ashton	9.00
F. V. Ashton	7.61
F. V. Ashton	5.00

Reports from the city officers were offered and upon motion accepted and placed on file.

City Clerk's report:

General Fund	
On hand July 1	\$3,196.93
Receipts	785.12
Total	\$3,982.05
Disbursements	3,363.13

Balance \$618.92

Summary of Disbursements

General Govern-	\$925.59
Protection to life,	
health and prop-	
erty	821.50
Public streets	1,585.54
Public buildings,	
insurance	31.50—\$3,363.13
Condition of Building and Fire Pro-	
tection Fund	
Proceeds of bonds	\$25,000.00
Paid for building	
lot	\$2,200.00
Building contract	
price	7,976.00
Architect's Commis-	
sion	398.80
	10,574.80
Fire engine and	
equipment	\$9,477.80
Fire hydrants, 101,	
contract	2,066.52
Setting 55 fire	
hydrants	759.55
	12,303.87
Unexpended balance	2,121.13
Balance over	\$2,121.13

## SHALL TROPICO HAVE A PUBLIC PARK

Surely This Question Deserves the  
Consideration of Tropico Resi-  
dents—Action Should Not Be  
Delayed, for Property Will  
Never Be Less

Although we are head over heels in work preparing for the big carnival let us not forget to think now and then of the suggestion that someone made at some past date—that Tropico secure a city park. It's so easy for us to take up a question such as this park question and after a little discussion decide that it is impossible to do anything in this certain direction, "just at this time," then to lay the matter on the table and to leave it there indefinitely. It is just another question of putting something off until some future date that really should be done today.

It must be acknowledged that Tropico should have a public park, where home people and visitors alike could rest and which they could enjoy. Everyone agrees on that point, but the rub comes when an effort is made to vote the bonds for such a necessary improvement. If we do not look out we will be in the same boat with Glendale. The park question was brought up before the citizens of that city several years ago and the general cry was, "We can't do it now—let us wait just a little while before voting the bonds." They waited a little while, but no bonds were voted for that purpose. During the intervening time the park question has been taken up, and discussed, but nothing done. By and by an election was called to vote necessary bonds, several propositions being submitted to the voters. It is sufficient to say that all of the propositions were defeated.

At this time the Glendale Chamber of Commerce is vigorously boosting for one or more public parks, and it is possible that another election will be called before a great while on the question. Glendale has waited and put off the park question so long that the ground that could have been purchased for a reasonable sum at the time the park question was first presented, is now being held at three or four times the originally staid price. And the longer they delay securing ground for the parks the more they will have to pay.

We hope that it will not be the case with Tropico. Property is doubtless higher now than it was when this park question was first taken up, and the price of the real estate is still advancing and will continue to climb. There is no need of waiting. We all know that we need a public park and, knowing this, why not let us join hands right now and get it. A park would advertise our town in a way that nothing else could. It would prove a delight and a convenience to our visitors whom we are striving to persuade to locate among us. Should we take definite steps toward securing a centrally-located park, who knows how soon some musician of this city would take it upon himself to organize a band that would favor us with a concert at least one evening each week? This is surely a possibility.

So let's get that park before we are compelled to pay a double price for it.

A very pretty affair was the dinner at which Mrs. C. T. Westlake, of 1415 Oak street, entertained the following, Saturday evening: Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Clemens, F. B. McKenney, Ed. Carroll and R. E. Hughes. Pink cosmos were used to decorate the tables as well as the other rooms, and hand-painted place cards and score cards were in that same color. After the course diner, which was beautifully served, an evening of five hundred was enjoyed by every one, and Mrs. R. E. Hughes, the most successful player of the evening, was honored with a handsome prize.

Less 10 per cent	
for setting hy-	
drants	75.95
	\$2,045.18
	\$25,000.00

Sunset Glendale 894-J

## The Men's Shop and The Juvenile Shop

Home Glendale 762

1109 Broadway, Glendale

Infants' and Little Girls' Dresses at ½ regular price.  
Children's School and Dress Hats and Bonnets ½ reg-  
ular price.

Infants' Sweaters, Toques and Leggings 1-3 off.  
Infants' soft-soled Shoes, regular 50c values at 35c.  
Middle Blouses for girls 8 to 18 years at ½ the marked price

We are continuing to close out our stock of infants' and little girls' wearing apparel at cost and less and we feel sure the mothers of Tropico will appreciate the saving on the above merchandise. Of course, the stock is limited and first come receive first choice. Our lines in this department are complete in the articles advertised in this issue.

## TROPICO'S IMPROVEMENT CELEBRATION AND CARNIVAL



Misses Dorothy Hobbs and Marjory Imler, two Carnival boosters

## THE SPIRIT OF BOOST SHOULD PREVAIL HERE

UNPRECEDENTED TRAVEL TO  
OUR GOLDEN STATE EXPECTED  
IN 1915—SEND THE TROPICO  
SENTINEL TO YOUR  
EASTERN FRIENDS

The citizens of the eastern states might well be divided into two classes—those who have been west to the Pacific and those who plan to go sometime. The year 1915 is the year for both classes.

Those who have been where the mighty Pacific rolls never free themselves from the desire to return; for nature wears a glorious garb in the west and the hand of man has not changed her raiment. There are the conveniences of the most modern civilization and, withal, the beauty and freedom of all outdoors.

But the invitation to the east has never been more alluring than it will be in the coming year. They who have been there and are recalled by memories will find an additional magnetic force with a base extending from Nome to Lower California.

The easterner who always has had the western trip in mind, but at an ever advancing date, can focus his hopes in 1915.

There are financial, educational, pleasurable, healthful and inspirational reasons.

As the financial reasons usually are the first ones to be considered, so they will be for the western trip. The railway lines already have announced reductions that amount to a one-way

## CARNIVAL COMMITTEE GETTING DOWN TO HARD WORK

Perfecting of Plans for the Big Cele-  
bration Saturday, October 31st

Contracts are practically closed with the various firms who will have the street decorations, fireworks, music and other attractions needed to make the first carnival celebration at Tropico a success.

The Metz Automobile company of Los Angeles, who will put on the auto drill on the carnival grounds, were out last Sunday and went through the first numbers of the drill and spoke highly of the plans of the committee in charge. This drill by autos of a single make is a new feature and Tropico will have the distinction of being the first place where such a stunt will have been pulled off successfully. The drill as planned will take one-half hour and the cars will be one of the most interesting features of the entire program.

The committee on program report some very interesting features for the evening. One feature will be the young ladies in grotesque and fascinating costumes, who will depict the festivities of Hallowe'en to the music of horns and hodgepoin screams. Karnival Comics will also vie with the witches in an endeavor to entertain the visitors. Even the official turning of the new ornamental lighting system will be turned over to the Hallowe'en sprites.

With confetti battles, street dancing and fireworks the carnival will be one to be long remembered by the thousands who will attend.

In the afternoon, every number on the program has been selected with a view of not allowing one single mo-

## TROPICO GRAMMAR SCHOOLS COMPLETE

Tropico Now Has a Good System of  
Grammar Schools, Which Will  
Doubtless Serve for Some  
Time to Come

One would have to go a long way to find a city where the grammar school scholars are so well taken care of as they are in this place at the present time. The fact of the case is that there is ample room for all grammar school scholars residing within the city limits, and the prospects are that there will be sufficient room for some time to come. This condition was brought about by the voting, some time ago, of bonds to the extent of \$20,000 for the acquisition of additional ground and the erection of two school houses, these to be located in different parts of the city. In redistricting of the city it was thought wise to prepare especially for the very young scholars and as a result we find the two new schools occupied by none but scholars of the first and second grades. The city was divided into three districts. One district includes that section of Tropico north of Tropico avenue and west of Brand boulevard, and the school for this district is located on Magnolia avenue, with Miss Emma Sexton, teacher. In this school there are about 27 pupils, who are, of course, of the first and second grades. Another district takes in that territory lying east of Brand boulevard and north of Tropico avenue, this school being known as the "Acacia Street" school. Miss May Carnwell is

## WATER CO. REFUSES TO PAY FOR METERS

Some Tropico Residents Are Entitled  
to a Refund for Meters Installed  
by the Tropico Water Com-  
pany. The Question Regu-  
lated by Ordinance.

There have been so many inquiries made of me personally and such a general public interest manifested in the matter of the refund of meter charges made by the Glendale Consolidated Water Co. as Trustee for the bondholders of that company, that I am taking this means of placing the situation squarely, and I trust clearly, before the citizens of Tropico.

The city of Tropico has the right vested in it by law to make regulations regarding meters and connection charges of water companies supplying its inhabitants with water for domestic use. This must be done by municipal ordinance.

On April 4, 1912, the city of Tropico, through its Board of Trustees, passed its first ordinance covering rates and regulations of water companies to be effective for the year beginning July 1, 1912, and ending June 30, 1913.

When the water company of its own volition installs a meter the charge therefor should have been paid by the company, and when the company installs a meter at the request of the consumer, the later should have paid therefor. Bear in mind that this applies only to be time between July 1st, 1912, and June 30, 1913. Hence, any consumer who was charged for a meter by the company between those date and the said meter was installed without a request from the consumer, has a right to refund of the charge so made. As to the manner or method of collecting the same from the company, more will appear later herein. So much for the fiscal year 1912-13.

From a reading and study of two subsequent ordinances it will be seen that the water company must bear the cost and expense of meters whether installed at the request of the consumer or water rate payer or at the instance of the water company. The ordinance referred to the cost of installation and not to the cost of the meter itself, it is true, but in my opinion this cost of installation referred to and included the costs of the actual meter itself.

Naturally it will follow that any consumer or water rate payer in the city of Tropico who has been charged by the water company for a meter from July 1, 1913, down to the present time, is entitled to a refund of such charge.

The remedy in all cases for the recovery of the money so unlawfully collected by the water company is a civil one only and can be enforced by a civil action for money had and received. Any number of consumers or water rate payers in the city of Tropico may assign their respective claims to one person and one suit will cover all the assigned claims, thus reducing the court costs and attorneys fees materially. Notice of such assignments should be given the water company and a proper demand made before suit is instituted.

In that connection I might add that I am informed that Nov. 20, 1912, marks the date upon which the old Glendale Consolidated Water Co. turned over its business to the Title Guarantee & Trust Co. as trustee for the bondholders of the Glendale Consolidated Water Co., and hence any charges made between July 1, 1912, and Nov. 20, 1912, should be demanded of and from the Glendale Consolidated Water Company, care of Ralph Rogers, and after that date from the Title Guarantee & Trst Co., as trustee for the bondholders of the Glendale Consolidated Water Co.

Another remedy is offered for the suppression of this illegal charge, but not for the collection or refund of any money so paid, and that remedy is a penal or criminal one by the city for a violation of the ordinance of the city. This remedy, however, is not one for

## NOW IS THE TIME FOR TROPICO TO PURCHASE THE LIGHTING SYSTEM

An Extensive Electric Lighting Sys-  
tem for this City is Now Un-  
der Consideration, Which, if  
Established, Will Put  
Tropico in a Class by  
Itself.

The Trustee of Tropico have under consideration the proposition of constructing a universal ornamental lighting system in Tropico. The idea is to establish single-light electrolights such as are now in position on Brand boulevard.

The Trustees hold that the establishing of these lights are more than local and ordinary benefit and for this reason an assessment district should be established to pay for these improvements.

This district, however, will simply pay for the installation of this system, and the cost of maintenance of the system will be borne by the city of Tropico. A bid for the furnishing of electricity for the Brand boulevard system was recently submitted by the Pacific Light and Power Corporation, which corporation is at this time furnishing all of the electricity for this city. Judging from this bid it appears as though it will cost the residents of this city about \$5,000 annually to maintain the system with current, exclusive of painting, replacing, etc., standards, wires and other things connected with the system, other than the lamps. In the budget of the city there has been no provision made for the meeting of this yearly expenditure of \$5,000, and if it is to be paid it must be raised by a special assessment on the property located in the city. The new proposed system includes something like 275 electrolights.

In connection with this proposed ornamental lighting system there comes a revival of the question of a municipally owned lighting system for Tropico, and, it must be agreed that this talk of a municipally-owned plant is not ungrounded. In fact, everything is in its favor, as figures will prove. If this plant were taken over by Tropico it would not cost the residents of this place one cent, for from the very start it would be self-sustaining. A logical argument is that the Pacific Light and Power Corporation is not conducting its Tropico system at a loss, otherwise that corporation would discontinue service in this city. Another argument that we cannot get away from is that the Glendale Municipal Lighting system has from its inception paid its own way; in this face of the fact that at its beginning it had only 195 consumers. At this time there are 456 lighting connections and ten motor connections within the city of Tropico. The Glendale system has 2750 consumers and the number is growing at a rate of about 500 per year, or 60 per month.

The Glendale lighting system was taken over by the city from L. C. Brand on November 1, 1909. The price paid Mr. Brand for the section of his plant within the Glendale limits was \$23,000. Since that time \$13,000 has been paid Mr. Brand for additional parts of his system located in those sections that have been annexed to that city. At the outset bonds to the extent of \$60,000 were voted. Of this amount \$23,000 went to Brand, \$31,000 was spent for transformers, etc., and \$6,000 remained unspent. At the beginning the City of Glendale had to pay \$500 previous to the taking over of the plant and the interest on the bonds for the first year, which amounted to \$3,000. From that time the plant has been self-sustaining. At the time of the annexation of West Glendale bonds to the extent of \$40,000 were voted to cover the extension of the lighting system to that section, but this did not cost the people of Glendale a cent, for the lighting department took care of

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"Don't Overlook Tropic, Look it Over"

## THE TROPICO SENTINEL

Published every Wednesday at Tropic, California and devoted to the best interests and future welfare of the most beautiful city in the San Fernando Valley. Come and see for yourself

A. J. Van Wier - - - - - Editor and Proprietor  
Telephone Glendale 930

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY

Subscription, One Year - - - - - \$1.50  
Advertising rates furnished upon request.

## PEACE

By William C. Anderson

There is something exotic in our plea for peace—especially when we are 3000 miles from the war front. So far from it that we cannot comprehend, much less, feel the war pulse.

In our sudden sympathetic attitude we have forgotten that we have knowingly, wilfully and with complete volition contributed our inventive genius to ultimate war.

From the time of Heros' of Alexandria experiments with steam, Thomas Newcomers' experiments with the walking-beam, James Watts' successful fussing with the steam engine and its steam chest, connecting-rod, crank-shaft and cylinder, the cherished aene was the steam-driven modern battleship. A devilish fort of floating steel to plow the seas and tear asunder the commerce of the world.

From the time of the Greek Thales discovery of electron in amber, Bells' more recent experiments with telephones and batteries, Edison's experiments that unfolded the phenomena and laws of electricity, the tendency has been to perfect electrical appliances for use in war and the destruction of human life on battlefields.

Since the Age of Iron when the Goths took Rome; since the Iron Crown was welded of the nails in the Cross; since iron took the place of the less firmer metals and the process of hardening it into steel was discovered, the crude metal has been cast, forged and wrought into implements of war, to pierce, puncture and stab the life of our imaginary enemies.

Since the Chinese origin of gunpowder—and no one knows when that was—the process of purifying sulphur, charcoal and saltpetre; since the Gunpowder Plot of the time of James I, the vicious stuff has been jammed into the throats of cannons, rifles, small arms and planted in the earth for the subjects of czars, kings and emperors to tread upon.

Since a fool first leaped from a barn roof with wings attached to his weak arms in an attempt to fly; since Langley first took a high dive into the Potomac; since Wright brothers perfected a heavier than air machine and Beachey looped the loop, the inventions were considered for their use in time of war. Great possibilities were realized wherein we could slip up several thousand feet toward the heavens and drop a combination of other inventions—called bombs—down on to the enemy and destroy cathedrals, libraries, the art of ages and the progress of countless years.

We keep ourselves bankrupt with mechanical experiments and when we perfect a thing we use it to drain our resources by war.

We plead for peace after thousands of widows have been made and countless children become orphans. Our inventive genius can visit the cruelties of ghastly war, but it cannot eliminate the griefs of the sordid performance.

Relief will come, but not peace, after the war is done. Prosperity will be the natural outcome. The process of building up will follow the process of destruction.

After the warring nations get through tearing the souls from one another they will settle according 'mid pomp and purple; then the proletarians will join hands in the reconstruction of the bankrupt nations.

Peace! When we think that world wars are impossible something happens in the crazy house of Hapsburg and we are back in the war grind and using the inventions of our geniuses to tear the world apart. And we pray for peace and scorch the sunlight. Our efforts are premature, but peace will come by purchase. It will come when the lesson is learned and the essence of peace is in our hearts.

As a result of the request put in by the Chamber of Commerce some months ago the Southern Pacific this week established a flagman at the Maclay avenue crossing here. This is a very busy point, where many accidents have been narrowly averted, and the presence of a flagman will be of much benefit to the community, and also to the railroad company.—San Fernando Valley Press.

Tropico asked the Southern Pacific officials to make the same change at the Tropic avenue crossing, but was met with a rebuff. This, too, is a busy crossing, and instead of many accidents having been narrowly averted, one accident in particular that could not be averted caused sorrow and pain that in all probability a watchman would have averted.

## PARADOXES IN BUSINESS

A bad bill is charged to profit and loss account and credited to surplus account, and the stockholders vote the management a per cent of the profits before any dividends are declared. (A corporation secret.)

A business is incorporated for \$3,000,000 with a paid-up capital of \$3.00, and the balance of the stock is sold at ten cents on the dollar to pay the officers' salaries until the concern is on its feet. (Another secret.)

A board of directors will vote to borrow money to declare a dividend, and at the next meeting the stockholders will vote to raise the president's salary.

## BROOKLYN TABERNACLE

BIBLE STUDY ON WHY GETHSEMANE'S AGONY?

Mark 14:32-42—Oct. 18.

"Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation."—Matthew 26:41.

FOLLOWING the institution of the Memorial Supper, Jesus and His disciples sang a hymn, and then went out of the city to the Mount of Olives—a distance of perhaps a mile. Apparently several important lessons were given the disciples en route. See John 15-17.

Jesus was seeking to impress upon His disciples the fact that they were entering a great crisis. He quoted the prophecy, "I will smite the Shepherd, and the sheep shall be scattered." (Zechariah 13:7.) He said plainly that as a result they would all be offended—stumbled, amazed. The thing they were not expecting would occur.

St. Peter, confident of his devotion to the Lord, declared that this would not be true in his case—that even though it should be true of all the others, he was ready to die with the Master. Jesus still insisted that St. Peter was in great danger. He trusted too much to his flesh, not looking to God and prayerfully watching against temptation. Indeed, all the disciples joined in the same remonstrance against Jesus' accusation. How little they knew what trials would come upon them!

## "Sorrowful Even Unto Death."

Arrived at the Garden, Jesus left eight Apostles near the entrance to watch, to be on guard against something of which Jesus knew, but which to them seemed most improbable. Accustomed to retire early, they fell asleep, instead of watching and praying. Meantime, the Master went further into the shades with Peter, James and John.

Wishing to be alone in His communion with the Father, Jesus went a stone's throw farther into the shades by Himself. Time and again, in His agony, He came seeking human sympathy, only to find His dearest ones asleep. He trod the winepress of grief alone.—Isaiah 63:3.

The feeling of loneliness, home-sickness, friendlessness, which suddenly came upon the Savior, continued for some time; for He petitioned the Father three times that this hour might pass from Him, this terrible depression which was breaking His heart. St. Luke, who was a physician, tells that the Master's distress was so great that it brought on a bloody sweat.

How shall we explain the Master's great distress in anticipation of His own death, of which He had foreknowledge and of which He had told His disciples, assuring them also that He would rise from the dead?

To appreciate this question and its proper answer, we must remember how different was the Master from all the remainder of mankind. A death sentence rests upon all the world, Jesus had divested Himself of His nature on the spirit plane, exchanging it for the human nature, because man had sinned and because in the Divine arrangement He was to die, the Just for the unjust, as man's Redemption-price. This was the Father's will concerning Him. Daily He was laying down His life, in doing God's will and in serving humanity. Now He had come to the great climax.

No Advocate For the Master.

The Father had promised that if our Lord was faithful in performing the work given Him to do, He would be raised from the dead by Divine Power to the spirit plane and to a still higher station than He had before. He doubted neither the Father's faithfulness nor the Divine Power. The only question was, Had He done the Divine will absolutely, in a spirit pleasing to the Father, and could He, would He, pass through the experiences of the next few hours with proper courage, faith and obedience, or would He fall and lose His all in death?

Should the Master fail, there was none to make good for Him. His failure meant everlasting death, as well as loss of the great privilege of uplifting humanity from sin and death conditions through the Messianic Kingdom. In a word, the Master's personal, eternal life was in the balance that night in Gethsemane.

No wonder He wished that if possible He might be spared from the special tribulations and horrible experiences just before Him! To One so full of love and loyalty to the Father such experiences would be terrible—that He should be considered a blasphemer of God, should be crucified as a malefactor! What a terrible experience to one of His refinement and nobility!

Apparently this ignominy was what Jesus prayed might pass away. He knew that He had come into the world to die; for only by His death could the death penalty against humanity be removed. St. Paul assures us that the Master's Gethsemane experiences were linked to fear that He would not be accounted worthy of that glorious resurrection promised Him, and declares that He was heard in respect to the thing feared.—Hebrews 5:7.

"Don't Overlook Tropic, Look It Over."

## Happy is the Woman Who Trades

where the "Quality" Emblem is displayed, There she will receive material assistance in deciding the all-important question of how to vary her daily menus and keep within her allowance. The provisions offered by the "Quality" Grocery possess that quality and freshness which tend towards making meals more delectable. Find the "Quality" Grocery in your neighborhood.

--Los Angeles Examiner

## THE RURAL PRESS

The Local Paper a Most Useful Agency on the Farm—The Press, Pulpit and School a Trinity of Influence That Must Be Utilized in Building Agriculture.

By Peter Radford.  
Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

A broad campaign of publicity on the subject of rural life is needed in this state today to bring the problems of the farmers to the forefront. The city problems are blazoned upon the front pages of the metropolitan dailies and echoed in the country press, but the troubles of the farmers are seldom told, except by those who seek to profit by the story, and the glitter of the package oftentimes obscures the substance. A searching investigation into the needs of the farmers will reveal many inherent defects in our economic system that can be easily remedied when properly understood and illuminated by the power of the press.

The rural press, the pulpit and the school are a trinity of powerful influences that the farmer must utilize to their fullest capacity before he can occupy a commanding position in public affairs. These gigantic agencies are organized in every rural community and only await the patronage and co-operation of the farmers to fully develop their energy and usefulness. They are local forces working for the best interests of their respective communities. Their work is to build and their object is to serve. They prosper only through the development and prosperity of the community.

Every farmer in this state should subscribe for the local paper, as well as farm periodicals and such other publications as he may find profitable, but he should, by all means, subscribe for his local paper, and no home should be without it. The local paper is part of the community life and the editor understands the farmer's problems. It is the local press that will study the local problems and through its columns deal with subjects of most vital importance to local life of the community.

## A Noble Task.

In too many instances the country papers mimic the city press by giving prominence to scandals, accidents and political agitation. The new rural civilization has placed upon the rural press renewed responsibilities, and enlarged possibilities for usefulness. It cannot perform its mission to agriculture by recording the frailties, the mishaps and inordinate ambitions of humanity, or by filling its columns with the echoes of the struggles of busy streets, or by enchanting stories of city life which lure our children from the farm.

It has a higher and nobler task. Too often the pages of the city dailies bristle with the struggle of ambitious men in their wild lust for power, and many times the flames of personal conflict sear the tender buds of new civilization and illuminate the pathway to destruction. The rural press is the governing power of public sentiment and must hold steadfast to principle and keep the ship of state in the roadstead of progress. The rural press can best serve the interests of the farmers by applying its energies to the solution of problems affecting the local community. It must stem the mighty life current that is moving from the farm to the cities, sweeping before it a thousand boys and girls per day. It has to deal with the fundamental problems of civilization at their fountain head. Its mission is to direct growth, teach efficiency and mold the intellectual life of the country, placing before the public the daily problems of the farmers and giving first attention to the legislative, co-operative, educational and social needs of the agricultural classes within its respective community.

## The Power of Advertising.

The influence of advertising is clearly visible in the homes and habits of the farmers, and the advertising columns of the press are making their imprint upon the lives of our people. The farmer possesses the things that are best advertised.

The farmer is entitled to all the advantages and deserves all the luxuries of life. We need more art, science and useful facilities on the farms, and many homes and farms are well balanced in this respect, but the advertiser can render a service by teaching the advantages of modern equipment throughout the columns of the rural press.

"Don't Overlook Tropic, Look It Over."

## THE SPIRIT OF BOOST SHOULD PREVAIL HERE

Continued from Page 1

fare for the round trip, and with time limits never given before. Steamship lines will be operating through the Panama canal and one leg of the journey will be made through that wonderful waterway and with an opportunity to compare the wonders of the Atlantic with those of the Pacific. The lowest rates possible are promised.

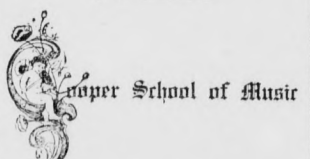
Travel as an educator always has been a rival and co-worker of the colleges and universities. Travel through the west and along the Pacific Coast in 1915 will educate by natural wonders and by contact with millions from every corner of the globe.

Words emphasizing the pleasurable advantages of the trip seem trite and wholly a surfeit. The pleasures that would come from such a great trip any other year will be increased many times in the coming year. Every important city of the coast country has its picturesque festival, which will make the coast route either from the north or south on trail of gaiety. Spokane, in the northwest, has its "Pow Wow"; Pendleton offers the thrills of the "Round-Up"; Tacoma presents the "Montmaro Feste"; Seattle celebrates with its "Pottlatch"; Portland scatters sunshine and flowers in its "Rose Carnival"; California cities have their grape festivals, apple shows and distinctive carnivals.

As an escape from extreme heat or extreme cold, found in the middle west or eastern states, the climate of the coast offers a healthful haven. The invigorating breezes, the clear air of the mountains and the seclusion of the mountain lakes and streams make the mind and body active with the fire of health.

Inspiration is to be found at every turn. The easterner who has slipped into the rut, the business man who let cares get the best of his optimism and fog his outlook on humanity, or the woman who has decided that the world is narrow and selfish, will get a new view of the world by the inspiration of the western trip.

The wonders of the Pacific, the grandeur of the virgin forests with their giant redwoods, the secrets of the mountain tops, the horticultural glories of winter and summer, the ships from the seven seas, the great defenses at the Golden Gate hold inspiration.



Pupils are enrolling in the violin department, which is under the able direction of Miss Lalla Fagge. The violin pupils are entitled to enter the free classes in harmony, sight reading and ear training which is given every Saturday.

Our year book is ready for distribution. Ask for one.

COOPER SCHOOL OF MUSIC  
1411 W. Colorado Blvd., Glendale.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH

First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Glendale. Services in the Masonic Hall on Brand Boulevard. Sunday, 11 a. m.; Wednesday, 8 p. m. Sunday School, 9:30 a. m. Reading room, Parker & Sternberg Bldg., 415½ Brand Blvd., open daily from 12 to 4 p. m.

## TROPICO PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Rev. C. Blanchard Hatch, Minister  
Central Avenue and Laurel St.  
Sunday Services—  
Bible School at 9:45 a. m.  
Sermons at 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Christian Endeavor Service 6:30 p. m.  
To all a cordial welcome and seats free.  
Wednesday evening Devotional and Social Hour at 7:30 p. m.

## Tropico Methodist Episcopal Church

Corner Central and Palfer Aves.  
S. W. Carnes, pastor. Parsonage, 406 N. Central Ave. Services: Preaching, 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday School, 9:45 a. m.; class meeting, 12:45 p. m.; Epworth Junior League, 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 p. m.

"Don't Overlook Tropic, Look It Over."

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Sunset 397 J, Home 433—for service.

## You Are Invited to attend

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## Saturday, Oct. 31st

## A Day of General Celebrating Speeches, Songs, Music and Carnival Sports

## A Night of Halloween Sports Street Dancing, Confetti Battles and Fireworks

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You can buy a lot on easy terms or we will build a bungalow to suit on similar terms. Plans furnished.

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Work called for and delivered.

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Fine Auto Service to Patrons when desired.  
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Home 1711



## NOW IS THE TIME FOR TROPICO TO PURCHASE THE LIGHTING SYSTEM

Continued from Page 1

the entire amount of both bond issues. At this time Glendale has an electric plant worth \$140,000 which has a bonded indebtedness against it of \$95,000, which, it must be remembered, is not costing the Glendale people one penny to maintain.

At the outset the Glendale Municipal Lighting Plant paid the Pacific Light and Power Corporation 2.8 per kilowatt for electric current, while at this time it is securing its juice for 1.5 per kilowatt. At the beginning of the plant the lighting department charged the people 10 cents for each kilowatt hour with a minimum charge of \$1 per month. Since that time the rate has been lowered to 7 cents per kilowatt for the first 20 kilowatts, 5 cents per kilowatt for the next 14 kilowatts, and 3 cents for each kilowatt thereafter. The minimum charge now is 50 cents per month.

An interesting comparison is shown between the price to be paid by Tropico for the juice for their ornamental lighting and the price paid now by the city of Glendale to the Glendale Lighting department. The Pacific Light and Power Corporation's bid for the furnishing of juice for the existing lights and proposed lights for Tropico is \$1.25 per month, each lamp or each standard, each of these being of the single-light variety. The price paid by the city of Glendale for this same style of light is 50 cents per month. For the ordinary series lights such as are now on the streets of Tropico and for which Tropico is now paying \$1 per month each, Glendale is paying 65 cents per month. For the five-light cluster the Glendale people are paying 75 cents per month. In other words the people of Tropico are asked to pay the Pacific Light and Power Corporation almost twice as much for their single-light electroliters as Glendale is now paying for the five-light cluster electroliters. This comparison should give the people of Tropico a vision of what this city could do if it owned its own electric lighting system.

It would seem, then, by owning its own system, Tropico could furnish juice for this proposed elaborate lighting system for about \$2,000 per year instead of \$5,000. This saving alone, exclusive of the profit that could be made from the domestic part of the system, would retire two of the \$1,000 bonds as they came due each year and would take care of a big part of the interest on outstanding bonds.

There is no question as to whether it would be advisable for this city to own its own electrical system. Tropico should secure such a system and should secure it quickly. By agreement the Pacific Light and Power Corporation is compelled to sell to the city its system at any time within five years at cost price, plus ten per cent. This system could now be purchased for something like \$20,000. It would seem that the acquisition of this system would be a mighty good investment.

This is a question that the people of Tropico should consider seriously. The truth of the matter is Tropico needs this ornamental lighting system. It must have it if it is going to advance and it should, and is going to hold its place with other cities in Southern California.

## TROPICO GRAMMAR SCHOOLS COMPLETE

Continued from Page 1

instructor at this school, where we find about 33 pupils. The principal school, located at the southern part of the city, accommodates about 250 pupils at the present time. Here we find Mrs. Martha McClure, principal, and eight regular and three special teachers. We learn that at the close of last season the average attendance at this school was 240, while at this time it is 250, so that the increase in the enrollment of the Tropico schools this year over last season may be roughly estimated at 70 pupils, the enrollment in the two new schools and ten in the old grammar school constituting the increase.

It will be remembered that of the \$20,000 voted in the form of bonds, \$6,000 was paid for sites and \$6,383 was paid for the construction of the two buildings, the remainder being used for furnishings, etc. The two new buildings are almost identical in appearance and have been so constructed that at a later date, when the increased enrollment demands it, other sections may be added at a nominal expenditure.

It is gratifying to note with what enthusiasm the members of the Parent-Teachers Associations of the various schools, in addition to the pupils of the respective institutions, are entering into the work of improving the grounds surrounding the schools. A meeting was held last Friday evening in the Acacia Street school by the Parent-Teachers Association of that school and plans were formulated for the improving of the grounds of that school. Bright and early last Saturday morning, Miss Cornwall, principal, Miss Todd and Miss Valentine, met at the school house and spent the day in beautifying the grounds. A trip was made to the Goto nursery at the corner of Park avenue and Central avenue, and a number of plants were selected. When Mr. Goto delivered the plants it was found that he had included a number of others, and upon being informed of that fact, he told the ladies that he was donating the entire lot of plants, vines, etc., to the school, free of charge. Miss Cornwall informs us that there were over \$10 worth of plants in the lot. After thanking this generous florist very graciously, the ladies set to work setting the various plants. The ladies in charge of this work state that they are making a vigorous effort to annex one of the prizes offered by the state for beautified school grounds. Beautifying work will start within a short time at the Magnolia Street school and the main Tropico school. The instructors at these schools also have the various state prizes in view.

ies in Southern California. If juice is purchased for this system from an outside company the system would prove a burden to the Tropico people, but if bonds for the acquisition of the Pacific Light and Power Corporation's Tropico plant are voted and the plant purchased the ornamental lighting system will be anything but a burden. Tropico has held back while its neighbors have grown long enough, and it is time that we be up and doing if we are going to hold our place with those around us.

Turn this matter and these figures over in your mind. Compare them and think them over, then get ready to act.

## WATER CO. REFUSES TO PAY FOR METERS

Continued from Page 1

the recovery of the money but to punish the company for its unlawful act. The Board of Trustees of the city of Tropico intend to follow this course in the event of any future violations, but because of the unsettled state of the law, or rather of the unsettled attitude of our courts regarding the same, no actions of a criminal nature have been instituted, so far as I know, to stop this action of the water company or to enforce the ordinance.

Trusting that this statement will cover the situation and be clear to the people, I submit the same.

Respectfully yours,  
HENRY P. GOODWIN,  
City Attorney of the City of Tropico.

## TROPICO'S CARNIVAL

Continued from Page 1

ment to drag upon the visitors; comedy will be mixed with drills and acts that will positively not lag.

Not a horn or semblance of what is to be in the evening will be allowed during the afternoon. The noise will be chorus singing, bands and applause. Not a horn will be tooted until evening. The two periods, afternoon and evening, will be two distinct days.

Another important feature of the Tropico Carnival will be the fact that no concession will be allowed on that day that will in any way tend towards a gambling device or chance. Tropico visitors on that day can say that the carnival was on the square.

Mrs. Fannie Lutherland arrived Monday to spend a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. W. A. Chapman.

Mr. John H. Seaman has just returned from San Francisco, where he has been on a business trip.

Mrs. Charles Phillips, of San Fernando road, returned home Wednesday from Balboa, where she has been summering since the first of August.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Chandler of 215 Maryland avenue, Glendale, entertained Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Stewart, who were married recently in Los Angeles, at their Glendale home last Wednesday.

Rev. J. H. Henry, former pastor of the Methodist church of this place, who for the past year has been occupying a pulpit in Nevada, is passing some time at his home on Central avenue.

The Richard (Gridley) chapter, D. A. R., met Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Gridley Brawley, 205 North Brand boulevard. The meeting was in the form of a reception to welcome Mrs. Brawley.

The annual inspection of the N. P. Banks Woman's Relief Corps was held in the G. A. R. hall on Glendale avenue last Friday afternoon. Following the program of the afternoon refreshments were served.

A farewell reception was tendered Tuesday evening in the social hall of the Tropico Methodist church to Rev. and Mrs. Carnes, who have been in charge of the Tropico Methodist church during the past two or three years. There was a good attendance and the affair proved real enjoyable.

Rev. R. T. Smith of Los Angeles, has been assigned to the pulpit of the local Methodist church for the ensuing year.

Mr. Robert Taylor, of Tropico, was elected president of the New Jersey Society of Southern California at the last meeting of the society, which was held in Federation hall, in Los Angeles. Mrs. J. J. Harrison, of Glendale, was made treasurer.

The Tropico Fire Department was called out Sunday evening by residents of the Atwater tract, where a partially constructed residence had in some mysterious manner caught fire. The structure was destroyed on account of lack of water.

A meeting of the mothers of the Magnolia street school was held on Friday afternoon. Plans for the coming year were discussed. A committee was appointed consisting of Mrs. Thomas Meagher, chairman; Mrs. Henry L. Moody and Mrs. Landon C. Haynes to further arrangements for the beautifying of the school grounds.

Notice to all Tropico churches, societies, clubs and orders who intend to have concessions on the Carnival grounds October 31st.

You are requested to call at the Sentinel office, at once, where a plot of the grounds will be found, and make arrangements for space. This will be necessary in order that the committee make all arrangements to protect your interests.

A. J. VAN WIE,

Secretary.

### Spoiled His Chance.

"Why don't you propose to that girl? You like her, and I'm sure she would have you."

"All true, but there is an insuperable obstacle between us."

"All family or religious objections can be overcome."

"Nothing like that. I got a little too gay when I first met her and told her I was getting \$50 a week whereas I am getting only \$25."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

### Mozart's Delusion.

During the last months of his life Mozart imagined a man stood always by him to compel him to compose his own requiem. Mozart played his harpsichord when three years of age, at the age of five composed concertos and at six made a concert tour in Vienna. Extremely nervous, the musician was so weak that at times he would faint without any apparent cause.—New York Telegram.

### Better Than That.

"Girls ought to be taught how to stand and hold themselves. I suppose, Mrs. Comeup, you want your daughter to have a good carriage?"

"Indeed, she don't need none. We can afford to buy her an automobile now."—Baltimore American.

### Easily Remedied.

Creditor—Still no money? Look here, I'm mighty tired of this everlasting waiting. Debtor—Tired? John, fetch a chair for the gentleman.—Flegende Blatter.

### They Brush the Clouds.

Mr. Foggy London—What causes the delightfully clear weather you have in New York? Mr. Man Hattan—Sky-scrappers, dear boy.—Life.

Labor relieves us from three great evils—ennui, vice and want.—French Proverb.

All former residents of South Dakota and their friends are invited to attend the all-day basket picnic which will be held in Sycamore Grove, Los Angeles, on Saturday, Oct. 17. A basket lunch will be served at 10 o'clock, this to be followed by sports. There will be brief addresses during the day.

### MONDAY AFTERNOON AUCTION BRIDGE CLUB.

The members of the Monday Afternoon Auction Bridge club were delightfully entertained October 12, this time at the home of Mrs. J. H. Smith, of Central avenue. Huge white crystalline chandeliers, which Mrs. Smith has so carefully raised, were the flowers used in decorating. Mrs. Wm. Harvey, Jr., substituted for Mrs. O. E. Clemens, who was unable to attend because of a severe cold. The prize for the afternoon was won by Mrs. Herman Paine, of Maryland avenue, Glendale, and the lovely hand embroidered guest towel she received was surely more than worth all the efforts she had put forth. The next club meeting will be held in two weeks, October 26th.

### ALUMNAE GERMAN CLUB ORGANIZED.

According to a plan proposed by the class of '14, an alumnae German club was formed Tuesday night in the high school, at a meeting at which a large number of alumnae German students were present. This organization will consist of the students who have completed the two-year German course given at the Glendale Union high school, and although there will be only about fifty active members, there will be a large number whose names will appear on the roll. Great things are expected of the Alumnae Deutscher Verein, and I am sure no one will be disappointed. The good times, such as weiner roasts, German parties, etc., which were enjoyed while at high school will be repeated as often as possible.

Almost any sensible woman would prefer being the wife of a lively and affectionate wage earner than the widow of a war hero.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver J. Merrill and daughter, Gwendolyn, have moved from Tropico to Lomita avenue, in Glendale.

O. S. Dennison of this city has just received word of the twenty-eighth annual reunion of Battery D, First Michigan Light artillery, which was held in Union City, Mich., on Thursday, Sept. 24 last. Mr. Dennison is one of the original members of Battery D, and the news of this meeting filled his heart with a desire to be back among the "old boys."

### KEWPIE BIRTHDAY PARTY.

In honor of the birthday of her young son, Earl, Jr., Mrs. O. E. Clemens, of Euclid avenue, entertained fourteen of his young friends Thursday afternoon, October 8th. These happy little people frolicked around the house and lawn, playing games and enjoying themselves as only youngsters can. The most attractive feature of the afternoon was the heavily laden table where kewpies, tied with big bows, reigned supreme guarding the beautiful birthday cake and other goodies which so delighted the kiddies. Those who helped devour it were Doris Cook, Gertrude and Luella Ashton, Jerome Lawton, Claire and Herbert Sharp, Bidwell Martin, Junior Chapman, Charles Phillips, Bill and Elmo Finley, Lloyd Carmack and Bidwell Martin and the honored little gentleman, Earl Clemens.

### MUSIC SECTION MEETS

An instructive and thoroughly enjoyed meeting of the Music Study Section of the Tropico Thursday Afternoon club was held at the home of the section's chairman, Mrs. C. M. Turck, 521 North Glendale avenue, last Thursday afternoon. This was the initial meeting of this section, which was recently organized among the club's members, and, judging from the excellent meeting of last Thursday, one would feel sure that this section is going to prove a decided success.

This section does not intend to go into the technical study of music, but will confine its work to making its members good "listeners," rather than good performers. The members feel that to intelligently listen to various selections as they are played they must understand something about music's various parts and also about the lives and works of the various composers. The work that is being taken up is known as Musical Form, while the first section of that study, which was taken up last Thursday afternoon, and which will be repeated by request on the second Thursday afternoon of next month, is "Figure."

Miss Constance Helene Morgan was the pianist for this occasion and her work was declared excellent. In a very capable manner she read from sight the various selections, which consisted of the following: Polish Dance, by Scharwenka; Rustle of Spring, by Sinding; Reverie, by Schmitt; Asa's Death, by Greig, and Pastoral Symphony, by Beethoven.

A great deal of interest is being shown in this work by the twenty-five members of this section, and all are looking forward to excellent results.

### A FALSE REPORT

A false and malicious report is being circulated around this valley at this time, to the effect that it was G. C. Melrose, present justice of the peace of this section, who was responsible for the killing of Mr. Broom, agent of the Southern Pacific Railway company at Acton, several years ago. We wish to say that this report is vicious in that it endeavors to throw a shadow upon the name and character of a highly respected citizen, who has lived in this city for quite a number of years, and who is held in high esteem by his fellow-townsmen. The party who killed Mr. Broom was a person by the name of Norman Melrose, who, by the way, is in no way related to Justice of the Peace Melrose.

Someone has suggested that this report might have been started with the hope that it might injure Mr. Melrose's chances in the coming election, in which he will be a candidate for reelection for the position of justice of the peace. Of course, this is only a suggestion, but coming down to "brass tacks," it does seem strange that such a story should "leak out" of some mischievous brain just at this stage of the game. We want to say this much concerning Mr. Melrose: As a justice of the peace and a gentleman and citizen he is "on the level," and is a credit to Tropico citizenship. He favors no one, but deals justice to all. And another thing, he does not believe in mud-slinging just prior to election in order to gain a little advantage or a few votes.

### WHO SAID, "CLEAN UP PROPERT?"

Who were the parties who said it might be a good thing if the people of Tropico in general would enter into this carnival spirit along with the few who are doing the boosting, and clean up their lots, whether they are vacant or occupied, in order that Tropico should put on her "Sunday clothes" on carnival day? It must have been some of our people who really have the interest of the city at heart, for none other could be "guilty" of such a suggestion.

The people of this city should remember that those who are doing the work of planning and arranging for this carnival are just a handful of the boosters. They are working hard and are doing everything in their power to make this event a decided success. They are meeting night after night, without a thought of compensation, but only that our fair city might be given an emphatic boost in this event. They are making a house-to-house canvass for funds, which in itself is anything but a pleasant job. In other words, they are doing this work to help Tropico, knowing that of what good the city receives they will get only their individual share, along with the men who sit in their cozy homes every evening, hardly knowing that this work is being done.

These boosters are asking that each resident of the city take a personal interest in this carnival, and that this interest may be shown by cleaned-up lots and pieces of property in general. They only ask that the residents do what they really ought to do at all times—clean up and keep their properties looking well. The city of Tropico has offered, as its share of the carnival work, to clean up the streets of the city, which is in itself quite an undertaking. The citizen who is interested in himself and his town will not have to be asked twice, but will turn in with a will and start the shovel and the hoe a-flying. The owners of weed-covered vacant lots should burn or cut the weeds, flowers and lawns should be planted, and vines and trees put in, so that by carnival day things will be "looking up."

Why not forget sectional feeling and join the progress boosters?

An interesting political meeting was held in the G. A. R. hall Saturday afternoon. The hall was decorated for the affair with flowers, flags, etc., and the speakers of the day were J. W. Ford, deputy district attorney; Sheriff Hammel, Judge Grant Jackson, Judge Willis I. Morrison, Elmer McDowell, Judge Louis Meyers, Judge Charles Monroe, H. A. Wishart, Justice G. C. Melrose and Mrs. Georgia P. Bullock.

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If your gas stove or water heater needs repairing or cleaning.

If you want a stove, heater or boiler connected.

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If you need gas piping or water piping.

If you want to save money and buy a second-hand gas stove, water heater, boiler, cook stove, oil or gasoline stove.

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Wanted—Work cutting and cleaning lawns and vacant lots, etc. Leave orders at Sentinel office.

FOR RENT—Four room modern flat in Martin Burke Block, Tropico; \$15.00.

FOR RENT—Completely furnished 5-room bungalow. On corner one block from car line, 127 N. Glendale ave. Apply at grocery store across street.

FOR RENT—Completely furnished modern five-room bungalow with piano; rent, \$25.00. 515 W. Park ave. Tel., Broadway 3654.

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Nominee of Democratic Party

## For Assemblyman

In 61st Assembly District

General Election, Tuesday, Nov. 3rd

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Juvenile Dept.  
of the  
Superior Court  
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**Leslie R. HEWITT**  
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Superior Court  
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JUDGE  
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of the  
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JUDGE  
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of the  
Superior Court  
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Superior Court  
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## CENSUS RECORD OF CRIME IN THE U. S.

By Ernest H. Cherrington.

Agents of foreign liquor corporations, operating in Washington, Oregon and California under various aliases, are putting out so-called "advertising" in papers that will print that sort of thing, juggling with census statistics of crime in Kansas and other states. The purpose of the juggling is to lead people to believe that the more the people oppose the liquor traffic, the more drunkenness and crime will result.

The exact truth about this whole matter is contained in the following census statistics, the states being classified as to their attitude toward the liquor business. The statistics given are census statistics for 1910.

Sentenced Prisoners in State Penal Institutions in Prohibition States.

STATE	Population	No. Prisoners	No. Per 100,000
Georgia	2,609,121	6,015	231
Kansas	1,690,949	1,444	85.4
Maine	742,371	730	98.3
Mississippi	1,797,114	2,312	128.7
North Carolina	2,206,287	1,358	62.4
North Dakota	577,056	367	63.6
Oklahoma	1,657,155	1,677	101.2
Tennessee	2,184,789	2,812	128.7
West Virginia	1,221,119	1,473	120.6
Total	14,655,961	18,228	124.1

The above table is not a fair comparison for two reasons: In the cities of Georgia and the cities of Tennessee prohibition was not well enforced at the time these census reports were made. The system of arrests, moreover, in the southern states, especially in Georgia, makes a vast difference in statistics of this kind. For instance, a man may be arrested for mere loitering in Georgia when the same man would not be touched in Wisconsin. A drunken man in Atlanta would be promptly arrested, while under the policy in Milwaukee he would be put on a street car and sent home. However, simply leaving out these two states where the failure to strictly enforce the law in the large cities, from which a large portion of the above prisoners come, the showing for all the other prohibition states is as follows:

STATE	Population	No. Prisoners	No. Per 100,000
Kansas	1,690,949	1,444	85.4
Maine	742,371	730	98.3
Mississippi	1,797,114	2,312	128.7
North Carolina	2,206,287	1,358	62.4
North Dakota	577,056	367	63.6
Oklahoma	1,657,155	1,677	101.2
West Virginia	1,221,119	1,473	120.6
Total	9,892,051	9,401	95.0

A still more significant showing is made by the states which have been under prohibition ten years or more. The statistics showing the number of prisoners per 100,000 population in these states are as follows:

STATE	Population	No. Prisoners	No. Per 100,000
Kansas	1,690,949	1,444	85.4
Maine	742,371	730	98.3
North Dakota	577,056	367	63.6
Total	3,010,376	2,541	84.4

Near Prohibition States. Sentenced Persons in Penal Institutions in Which More Than Fifty Per Cent of the People Live Under Prohibition.

STATE	Population	No. Prisoners	No. Per 100,000
Alabama	2,138,093	3,653	172.7
Arkansas	1,574,449	1,330	84.5
Colorado	795,024	1,232	154.2
Florida	752,619	1,845	245.1
Idaho	325,594	289	88.8
Kentucky	2,700,876	2,877	106.5
Iowa	2,244,771	1,354	60.9
Louisiana	1,656,388	2,448	147.8
Minnesota	2,975,708	1,532	51.6
Nebraska	1,192,214	658	55.2
New Hampshire	430,572	508	118.0
South Carolina	1,515,400	1,743	115.0
South Dakota	583,888	282	48.3
Texas	3,595,542	4,307	119.5
Vermont	165,365	297	111.5
Virginia	2,951,612	3,295	150.8
Total	26,573,611	30,786	115.8

The number of prisoners per 100,000 population in the near-prohibition states would not be nearly so large but for the same factors which affect the statistics of most of the southern states in the state prohibition class, namely, the system of arrests and commitments, which is very different from the states throughout the north and west. So that, strictly speaking,

the comparison of prison statistics in these southern states with those in other states is not wholly fair. In spite of this fact, however, and in spite of the fact that practically all these southern states are included in the prohibition states, the average statistics showing the number of prisoners per 100,000 population in these four classes is very significant.

Sentenced Persons in Penal Institutions in Which From 25 to 50 Per Cent of the People Live Under Prohibition.

STATE	Population	No. Prisoners	No. Per 100,000
California	2,377,549	4,369	183.4
Delaware	202,322	290	143.3
Illinois	5,538,551	6,152	91.4
Maryland	1,913,346	2,148	112.3
Massachusetts	3,556,416	6,710	199.3
Michigan	2,819,173	2,592	92.2
Missouri	3,293,255	2,570	108.4
Ohio	4,761,121	4,004	84.0
Oregon	672,465	627	93.2
Nevada	272,351	294	108.5
Washington	1,141,990	1,718	150.4
Wisconsin	2,333,860	1,675	71.8
Wyoming	145,965	238	162.3
Total	28,418,784	33,526	118.0

Sentenced Persons in Penal Institutions in Which Less Than 25 Per Cent of the People Live Under the Dry Policy.

STATE	Population	No. Prisoners	No. Per 100,000
Arizona	204,354	645	315.6
Connecticut	1,114,756	1,521	136.4
Dist. of Columbia	231,069	787	337.7
Montana	376,053	962	255.8
Nevada	81,875	299	365.0
New Jersey	2,537,167	2,578	117.4
New Mexico	237,301	410	172.3
New York	9,113,514	12,135	133.3
Pennsylvania	7,655,111	8,207	107.1
Rhode Island	542,610	729	134.4
Total	32,253,910	29,041	130.3

From the above statistics, taken as a whole, it is easy to see how evil minded and unscrupulous persons can manipulate the figures to serve their own purposes.

## DRYS SWEEP VIRGINIA

The People Declare for Statewide Prohibition By 38,000 Majority.

Richmond, Va.—The statewide election held here on September 22 resulted in an overwhelming victory for the drys. As the rural returns came in, the majority reported has grown until the returns, now practically complete, show a dry majority of about 38,000.

The returns show that the people voted about two to one in favor of the statewide dry policy. Every county in the state except three showed up with dry majorities. Every congressional district in the state except one returned a dry majority.

The victory was staggering in its completeness. The wets and drys are alike stunned by the overwhelming character of the victory.

The liquor element worked under an alias, just as they are doing in California, Washington and Oregon. They there operated under the alias of a "Home Rule League" and clamored for county option in order to defeat statewide prohibition. The "county option" campaign was conducted by the notorious Ed Hirsch of Baltimore, who has been registered at the office of the secretary of state of Maryland as a lobbyist "against county option."

The liquor men spent a barrel of money trying to convince the people that the saloon was a good thing, but they failed to make any impression.

Virginia now makes ten states that are under the statewide dry policy. The others are Maine, North Carolina, North Dakota, Tennessee, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Kansas, Georgia, West Virginia.

The new Virginia law goes into effect in 1916, thus giving the liquor dealers a little time to close out their business.

This is a time when the news editor for once thinks he is a bigger man than the sporting editor.

Mr. Carnegie's plans seem to have worked out backward. He should have given Europe the libraries and America the peace palace.

## THE CALL OF THE COUNTRY

Rural life offers to young men days of toil and nights of study. It offers frugal fare and plain clothes. It offers lean bodies, hard muscles, horny hands and furrowed brows. It offers wholesome recreation to the extent necessary to maintain the highest efficiency. It offers the burden of bringing up large families and training them in the productive life. It offers the obligations of using all wealth as tools and not as means of self-gratification. It does not offer the insult of a life of ease, or aesthetic enjoyment, or graceful consumption or emotional ecstasy. It offers, instead, the joy of productive achievement, of participating in the building up of a higher rural civilization.

To young women also it offers toil, study, frugal fare and plain clothes, such as befit those who are honored with a great and difficult task. It offers also the pains, the burdens and responsibilities of sacred motherhood. It offers the obligation and perpetuation in succeeding generations the principles of the productive life made manifest in themselves. It does not offer the insult of a life of pride and vanity. It offers the joys of achievement, of self-expression not alone in dead marble and canvas, but also in the plastic lives of children to be shaped and moulded into those ideal forms of mind and heart which their dreams have pictured.

## NOTICE INVITING PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING ELECTRIC CURRENT

Pursuant to Statutes and to Resolution of the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropic, California, adopted the eighth day of October, 1914, directing this notice, the undersigned invites, and will receive at his office in the City Hall, in the Bank building of the First National Bank of Tropic, located at the junction of Central Avenue and San Fernando Road (Boulevard), in the City of Tropic, up to 7:00 o'clock P. M., of Thursday, October 22, 1914, sealed proposals or bids for the following work to be done according to plans and specifications adopted hereof and on file in his office, or herein mentioned, to wit: Furnishing an electric current and supplying the necessary time switches for the purpose of lighting with electricity all that portion of Brand Boulevard in said City of Tropic, from the northerly boundary line of the said city to the northerly line of the right of way of the Southern Pacific Railway Company in said city by means of the ornamental lighting system in process of installation on said boulevard, embracing 81 metal posts furnished with appliances and receptacles for 110 voltage, 100-watt Tungsten lamps, one to each post, and for a period of two years.

Bidders must file with each proposal or bid a check payable to the order of the President of the Board of Trustees of the City of Tropic, certified by a responsible bank, for an amount which shall not be less than ten per cent of the aggregate of the proposal, or a bond for the said amount, and so payable, signed by the bidder and two sureties who shall justify before any officer competent to administer oaths, for double the said amount, and over and above all statutory exemptions. In bidding, use blanks which will be furnished by the City Clerk upon application.

Tropic, California, October 9, 1914.  
NELSON C. BURCH,

City Clerk and Ex-officio Clerk of the Board of Trustees, of the City of Tropic, California.  
(Oct. 14-21.)

Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., of

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Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date of this statement: (This information is required from daily newspapers only).  
(SIGNED) A. J. VAN WIE,  
(SEAL) Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of October, 1914.

N. C. BURCH,  
Notary Public in and for Los Angeles County.

My commission expires March 5, 1917.

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